

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8800 號九百八十八第

五月二十二年五月二十日

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 26th, 1886.

六月

號六十二月六英港香

PRICE : PER MONTH

11 P.M.

ARRIVALS.

June 25. KWANG-LIE, Chinese steamer, 1,508
Andrwa, Whampoa 25th June, General—
C. M. S. N. Co.
June 25. KUTSANG, British str., 1,425, Young,
Whampoa 25th June; General—JARDINE,
MATHERON & CO.
June 25. CHEANG HOOK KIAN, British steamer,
956, F. Webb, Penang 14th June, Singa-
pore 17th, and Hishow 24th; General—BUN
HIN CHAN.
June 25. LOIRE INFERNALE, French steamer,
533, PHILIPPI, Swatow 2nd June, General—
ARNOLD, KABERG & CO.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE.
25TH JUNE.
Celtic Monarch, British str., for Shanghai.
Aman, British str., for Shanghai.
James S. Stone, Am, bark, for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

June 25. VOLGA, French str., for Yokohama.
June 25. PEGASUS, British str., for Nagasaki.
June 25. PENO, German str., for Newchwang.
June 25. GIRON, British str., for Shanghai.
June 25. CICERO, British str., for Kuchinotan.
June 25. ALICE ROWE, Hawaiian brig, for Hon-
olulu.
June 25. SAGHALLEN, French str., for Shanghai.
June 25. CELTIC MONARCH, British str., for
Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Cheang Hoock Kian, str., from Penang,
etc.—Malaya and 306 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
Per Salazar, str., for Shanghai—From
Suez—Mr. Dubysheff, From Hongkong—
Messrs. C. Laurent & L. L. de Dabney, Ho-
tel, China, Hongkong, and 5 Chinese.
Per Salazar, str., for Yokohama—From
Marseille—Messa Takanari and Konnuraki. From
Saigon—Mrs. Leonta and Mrs. Jerlia. From
Hongkong—Mr. Pauek.

TO DEPART.

Per Salazar, str., for Haiphong—Mr. Baviere
Chouffour, and 30 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Cheang Hoock Kian, from
Penang 14th June, Singapore 15th, and Hishow
24th reports experienced light easterly winds
and fine weather throughout.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS
IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(For last Mail's Advice.)

Cassandra (s.) ... Shanghai ... May 14
Telemechus (s.) ... Shanghai ... May 15
Chanderager ... Manila ... May 8

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date.)

Zounds ... Cardiff ... Jan. 28
Cosmo ... New York ... Feb. 6
Alex. McNeil ... Poole ... Feb. 8
Facto ... New York ... Feb. 10
Stephan ... Cardiff ... Feb. 11
Revelling Light ... Cardiff ... Feb. 12
Benjamin Sewall ... New York ... Feb. 26
McLellan ... Glasgow ... Mar. 12
Cotton ... Glasgow ... April 14
T. E. Oakes ... Cardiff ... April 20
Galatea ... Cardiff ... April 27
John Trahey ... Liverpool via New York April 21
Glenfinnan (s.) ... Glasgow ... May 4
Northern (s.) ... London ... May 5
Lydia (s.) ... Hamburg ... May 11

FOR SALE.

TENDERS for the Purchases of the British
Steamship "D. A. F. I. L. A."
552 Tons Net Register, 99 Horse Power, No.
674 Tons Gross Register.

As she now lies in the Harbour,
will be received at the Office of the Undersigned
until SATURDAY, 26th June, 1886, at Noon.
The Undersigned do not bind themselves to
accept the highest or any Tender presented.
Full Particulars can be obtained on Board or
from WHEELER & CO., Agents for Lloyd's Agents.
or from GILMAN & CO., Lloyd's Agents.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1886. [1223]

FOR SALE.

THREE EUROPEAN HOUSES IN
MOUSE TERRACE, Rental \$50 per
Month each.

The Property known as BLACKHEAD'S
GODOWNS, WANCHI, measuring 116 feet
on the Flora by 300 feet deep. This Property is
bounded by 4 wide streets and is most suitable for
Manufacturing or Slipping purposes.

The well-known Premises occupied by the
HONGKONG CLUB in the Centre of the City.

Three-fourths of the Purchase Money on any
of the above Properties may result on
Mortgage at current rates of interest.

Also, TO BE LOANED on Mortgage \$10,000 at
Current Rates.
Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Hongkong, 17th June, 1886. [1201]

FOR SALE.

CRAGLEBURN—MOUNT GOUGH.
THIS DESIRABLE RESIDENCE is
situated on one of the very best positions
on the whole hillside, and there is room for
additional building.

The House is very strongly built, partly of
Concrete Blocks and partly of Brick.
On Grade, it is situated. It contains Seven
Rooms, besides Dressing Rooms, Bath
Rooms, &c., and Two Drawing Rooms. The
Front Verandah is more than usually spacious,
and the house as at present, or enlarged as it
might easily be, is suitable for a Summer Club
or Hotel. There are Two LAWN TENNIS
Courts, one in Chinese, and one in Grass.

Possession may be had by arrangement,
if desired, may be taken of a
vacant lot.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain
on Mortgage at 7 per Cent.

For Further Particulars, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1886. [1223]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

THE YOW YUEN SHOP.
THIS Shop has commenced Business as
Dealers in First Class Foreign Goods at
No. 39, Praya, Hongkong. CHUETZ KEE
has been appointed MANAGER, whose Signature
with the name of the Firm will be sufficient to
all Contracts and Money Obligations on behalf
of the Firm.

Hongkong, June, 1886. [1223]

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. ERNST
RICHARD FUHRMANN to sign
our Firm for procurations.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1886. [1196]

NOTICE.

M. R. E. L. WOODIN will assume charge
of this Company's business at this
Agency during my absence from Hongkong.

A. MCIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1886. [1197]

INTIMATIONS.

SPECIALITIES

W A R E N ' S P A T E N T

LADIES' SWIMMING COSTUMES,

LADIES' SWIMMING COSTUMES,

LADIES' SWIMMING COSTUMES.

MEN'S SWIMMING SUITS.

NOW ON SALE.

1886 Edition of

CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY.

for China, Japan, Korea, Philippines,
Siam, Cochin-China, Burma,
Straits Settlements, Malay States, &c.

(TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE).

THE COMPLETE EDITION WITH TREATISES,

PLANS, &c., pp. 1,132 \$5.

THE SMALLER EDITION pp. 752 \$3.

The Guide Manual for every Resident in the

Far East, from Penang to Vladivostock.

Orders may be sent to Daily Press Office, where

it is published, or to the following Agents:

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BRISBANE Messrs. Norton, Hargrave & Co.

LONDON Mr. F. A. G. Clement, Lano.

LONDON Messrs. Street, 39 Cornhill.

LONDON Mr. W. Wills, 151, Cannon St.

SAN FRANCISCO Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchant's Exchange.

NEW YORK Mr. A. Wind, 21, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, January 1886.

INTIMATIONS.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
LEA AND PERLINS' SAUCE
The Original and Genuine.WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE bears
the autograph signatures of
LEA AND PERLINS on a red
label. Sold wholesale by the
Proprietors at their Works,
Crosse & Blackwell, London.LEA AND PERLINS' SAUCE
Of Grocers and Others
throughout the world.SILICATE D
CARBON FILTERS
WITH MOBILE BLOCKS
FOR
PURIFYING DRINKING WATER.A Shipment of these Filters in three useful
sizes has just been received by the Undersigned.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
L I M I T E D.THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1886.NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business to "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not entered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour, no supply is limited.

The British ship *Pegasus*, Commander Farquhar left here yesterday for Nagasaki.The P. & O. steamer *Surat*, with the next onward English mail, left Singapore at 4 p.m. on Thursday for that port.By kind permission of Captain Denton, Divine Service will be held on board the British ship *Hawkins* by the Rev. A. G. Goldsmith, Sacrament Chaplain to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. The British flag will be hoisted.

We mentioned lately that the construction of a third fort on Stonington Island had been recommended. We believe that this recommendation is being carried into effect, and the additional battery is situated between the previously existing forts.

We are requested to intimate that the Band of the Northumbrian Guards will not play at the British Garrison Ball, for he is absent throughout. Through his sickness the Envoy has been prevented from presenting himself at the Foreign Office, and the business of his office has had to be discharged by the First Secretary Seita Komatsuwa.

Mr. Strickling, Commissioner of Customs at Jeju-Island, in his report for last year, says—Koreans Oil has found a ready market, the import having increased by 29 per cent over that of the previous year, which only showed a total of 42,380 gallons, valued at \$7,444, as against 162,410 gallons, worth \$29,097, imported during the year now under review. This commodity is rapidly finding its way into popular favor with all classes on account of the superior qualities, and especially in its composition, to those of oil previously known.

The Koreans have been prevented from presenting himself at the Foreign Office, and the business of his office has had to be discharged by the First Secretary Seita Komatsuwa.

The arrangements for the scratch four card race in connection with the Victoria Recreation Club remain unaltered, the member who was expected to play to the two original cards not having been replaced. Through his sickness the Envoy has been prevented from presenting himself at the Foreign Office, and the business of his office has had to be discharged by the First Secretary Seita Komatsuwa.

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Korean exports would quickly expand to respectable proportions. As we have said, however, the trade both in imports and exports must for some years necessarily remain limited, and it is as well that the fact should be widely known in order that false hope may not be raised among some who may yet fondly imagine the peninsula kingdom a new El Dorado.

The hoisting of the French flag in the New Hebrides would appear to have been the act of the Commander-in-Chief of the French Squadron in the Pacific or of the Governor of New Caledonia. Some outrages upon French citizens in the islands were evidently committed by the French officials. M. de Ferrierer, however, is not inclined to sanction this precipitate action. He is not prepared thus to flout England and her Australian Colonies. That France wants the New Hebrides is freely avowed and her Government offered a very tempting price for the group. They were ready to enter into a compact not to despatch any more convicts to the Pacific, an engagement eminently calculated to find favour in Australia. The majority of the Colonies declined, however, to accept the offer. The Loyalist Government then very properly made its acceptance the governing condition of the compact, the other stipulations being that full protection should be afforded for freedom of religion and trade, and that the island of Rapa should be ceded. France was quicke to comply with these requirements, and the negotiations therefore centred on the sanction of the Australian Governments. This has not been granted.

New South Wales and New Zealand are willing, but the other colonies consider that the establishment of another French settlement so near to Australia as the New Hebrides would be much more than an equivalent for the cessation of the convict nuisance. The British Government certainly took the right course in this matter by basing their final decision on the views of those most interested in the question. It is of small importance to England herself whether the French flag flies over Espiritu Santo, the chief island. The group has a population of about 140,000 all told, and that would not make any important difference to the balance of power in the Pacific. The Australians, however, view the question from their own standpoint. Filled with belief in their own destiny to become the dominant Power at the Antipodes, they view with jealousy and alarm every effort of European States to aggrandize themselves in that part of the world. The colonial motto, "Advance, Australia!" means something more than an aspiration for commercial prosperity. It represents the inherent conception of the Australian mind that the scattered groups in the South Pacific belong to right to the great island whose mighty shadow covers them all. No wonder herefore that the intelligence of the hoisting of the French flag there produced strong excitement in Australia. This feeling, however, subsided no doubt on the receipt of the French Premier's reassuring note, contenting itself with supervene, and will probably not again be disturbed. At the same time it will be as well, if possible, to get a final settlement of this vexed question. The work of annexation has gone on for many years without let or hindrance in the Pacific, and would doubtless have proceeded until every island had changed owners had not the Australian colonists proclaimed their veto.

A Shipment of these Filters in three useful sizes has just been received by the Undersigned.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
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The *Boumeyi* Concert given on Thursday evening was poorly attended, but despite the disappointing effect of a thin house the merit of the performance was in no way decreased. The audience proved quite as appreciative as ever and every item of the programme was received with abundant marks of satisfaction. To-night the last concert of the Company will be given, and it will probably be the last for some time, largely on account of the programme of educational attractions. A local amateur violinist had already earned golden opinions. Mr. Von White, who promised to assist, Mrs. Fraser-Smith will sing a song, and Mr. Robinson, a recent and very considerable acquisition to our local talent, will also sing two songs. The prices, also, have been brought back to the usual figure of 5d and 1/- The music, however, is not of the highest quality, and the programme of the concert will be found enjoyable to all classes.

The Trind Society has got another unlawful assembly upon it in the shape of a meeting of workmen at the Dock. A havoc has been made by Sir Joseph Hooker, who is a regular, since last China New Year, exerted a squeeze of each day from every man employed at the Dock, and it is said he does not even an emissary of the Trind Society, the power of which secret society intimidates the workmen into submitting to the squeeze. His plan has been to stand outside the gates of the Dock, and to make it difficult for the men to leave, and to force them to submit to his squeeze. He has been very glad if Dr. Hance could have been induced to go to Kowloon to see what was going on, and he has undertaken the direction of the work.

When Hongkong began to think of being a port, it was a case of assault arising in that matter before the court a day or two since. The master was at present being investigated, the collector, a man named Ng Ashang, being in custody. Dr. Hance has been called to give an estimate of the value of the goods taken, and the amount of damage done to the ship.

There was no further evidence against Williams, and he was discharged, but Sweeney was found in possession of a knife recognisable as part of the stolen property, and he was further condemned.

At the instance of the Kowloon Authorities an enumeration of all known Chinese plants is being compiled. I believe Sir Joseph Hooker would have been very glad if Dr. Hance could have been induced to go to Kowloon to see what was going on, and he has undertaken the direction of the work.

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EXTRACT.

CHINESE PORCELAIN.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE CERAMIC ART IN THE
CELESTIAL EMPIRE

Contrary to an enormous popular belief, which seems to have not yet been thoroughly explored, the art of porcelain in China probably belongs to modern history. Those much-talked-of Chinese vases found in Egyptian tombs are now known by the very inscriptions upon them to have been manufactured about the eighth century of our own era—certainly not earlier; and it has been officially shown that up to 202 B.C., the Chinese had little knowledge of porcelain. It is true, that the invention of porcelain, which occurred under the Han dynasty, may be placed between 187 B.C. and 87 A.D.; but we have no precise knowledge of the date; and the probabilities are in favour of the younger era. There were on numerous porcelains prior to the seventh century; and the first really beautiful manufacture would seem to have been under the T'ang dynasty, of about the middle of the tenth century. The porcelains then made by the order of Ch'ien-kuo were sky-blue in colour and very celebrated. Nothing of that manufacture is now known to exist; and the Chinese authors themselves declare that even a broken fragment of those porcelains would sell at the price of a precious stone, and be mounted in gold like a jewel. Remarkable porcelains are known to have been made in the twelfth century, under the Sung dynasty—in the Yen-kuo period, under the Monco Emperor—in the Ming period, between 1368 and 1469. But, except through the descriptions of Chinese historians, little is known to us of porcelains older than the latter part of the fourteenth century; and the vases which have come down to us from the Ming era are, for the most part, coarsely and clumsily executed. The manufacture of Chinese porcelain reached its highest development in the period called the T'ing-hua (from 1465 to 1487); but it had made great progress between 1426 and 1435, in the Sien-te period. Nevertheless, the art of using cobalt-lenses manganese for blue decoration belongs to the much later T'eng-te period (1566-1581). Compared with the T'ing-hua porcelains the "peacock-blue vase" is modern enough—although, if authentic, it must have the responsibility of at least one hundred and forty-four years, as it belongs to the K'ang-hu period, which began in 1662 and ended in 1722. The K'ang-hu period was famous for the work of Ts'ien-kuo-sien, an artist who was popularly believed to have been inspired by the genius who presides over porcelain manufacture, and his vases are very famous. They are classed as Che-pao-lou, or "Surpont-green"; Chen-hu-pao, or "Bell-yellow"; Ki-kuo, or "Beautifullazur"; and Ho-kuo-pao, or "Yellow-skinned." The red and violet vases were also deemed very precious—though less so than the above. In those days, and even in this country where the value of money is so enormous, a Chinese artist obtained as much as a thousand taels, or even for one small vase. After his death, the value of decorated m'ao's work steadily increased; and it is quite probable that Mr. Meng-hu's vase was obtained in a figure which, however large the idea of values, must have been considered cheap by the Chinese possessors. The Chinese, indeed, are even fonder of such antiquities than the average Occidental amateur; and one of the industries in which they excel today is the counterfeiting of antiques. Men have actually obtained among them as counterfeits a reputation equal to that of the most consummate artists; and T'eh-chien-shien in the S'ien-te period sold in imitation of an ancient porcelain (red) for a sum equal to our money to \$1,700, and probably far exceeding the price paid to the maker of the copied article. Every genuine vase bears inscriptions of signs indicating its date and origin, but these are so difficultly read by sharp critics that none but masters experts can feel secure in purchasing an original.—*N. O. Times-Democrat.*

A JAPANESE RACE-MEETING.

The city of Tokyo is an *île* for the great spring meeting, held under the direction of the Imperial Japanese Jockey Club. All the morning crowds of people have been wending their way on foot to the quarter of the city known as Ueno, near to which is the race-course while the *jinrikisha* coolies are busy dragging their customers up the rising ground from which the quarter derives its name, and here and there a private carriage dashes by conveying some wealthy Japanese in the same direction. The race-course is not much; it is one that one is accustomed to see in Europe. A sandied track surrounds an artificial lake, square in shape, in the centre of which is a small island with a tea-house upon it. Occupying one side of the square is the enclosure and grand stand, the latter a large and commodious building with the imperial box in the centre. At the back is the paddock. On one side of the course is overlooked by the high ground of Ueno, now thronged with spectators; in front you look from the grand stand up over the city and towards the bay. This part of Tokyo was the theatre of intercessions some years ago; for in 1868 one of the most furious battles of the war was fought here between the imperial troops and the followers of the Shogun. To-day, however, there is nothing more deadly to contend against than a high and extremely disagreeable wind, which is blowing full up the course from the sea, carrying with it the collected dust and refuse of the city. Among European cities Athens has a high reputation for dustiness, but the capital of the Land of the Rising Sun is more offensively dusty still.

None of the usual features of a race-meeting are absent, in spite of the fact that it is purely a national one, got up, owned, and managed by the Japanese themselves. There is the enclosure—a gravelled space, to which two dollars is the price of admission, and a military band playing thereon—a paddock behind the grand stand, outside the usual cheap stands and refreshment tents. The start, a gorseous official clad in hunting scarlet, is a Japanese, and so are the jockeys. There is even an attempt at a betting-ring, though the principal speculative business is carried on by Europeans and takes the form of lotteries. Most of the owners are natives, though a few of the horses belong to Europeans. The animals themselves are mostly half-bred Coolies, with Japanees, with here and there an animal of pure Japanese breed. These creatures are as sleek, wad and wavy, and as nervous as a gnat, as the Chinese.

The best rings, the numbers are posted, and the course is cleared. The jockey emerges from the paddock in most cases leading their mounts. There is no preliminary race, the succession of starts more slowly and solemnly to the starting-post, the riders marching by their steeds, evidently unwilling to risk themselves in the saddle until the very moment when honour and duty compelled them to assume the seat of danger. Arrived at the starting-post there is still a delay which is not quite intelligible to the spectators in the grand stand. Viewed through glasses, two of the jockeys, who should by this time be mounted on their favourites, are seen to be still on foot, and engaged in a violent altercation with the starters. Evidently there is something very wrong indeed. At one time the dispute seems to be in a fit to a settlement, and one of the contending jockeys mounts his steed and joins the other riders—only, however, to return more than ever indignant with the justice of his

cause, to dismount, and return his argument; Matters are at last arranged, either by concession on the part of the starter or forbearance on the part of the jockeys; and considerably after the time appointed for the race, a start is made. The apparently simple principle upon which Japanese jockeyship is founded once becomes apparent. It is simply to begin by flushing to finish the way, and to finish still flushing. It is said by those who might know, that horses enjoy racing. Without impugning the general doctrine, however, it may be observed that up to 202 B.C., the Chinese had little knowledge of porcelain. It is true, that the invention of porcelain, which occurred under the Han dynasty, may be placed between 187 B.C. and 87 A.D.; but we have no precise knowledge of the date; and the probabilities are in favour of the younger era. There were on numerous porcelains prior to the seventh century; and the first really beautiful manufacture would seem to have been under the T'ang dynasty, of about the middle of the tenth century. The porcelains then made by the order of Ch'ien-kuo were sky-blue in colour and very celebrated. Nothing of that manufacture is now known to exist; and the Chinese authors themselves declare that even a broken fragment of those porcelains would sell at the price of a precious stone, and be mounted in gold like a jewel. Remarkable porcelains are known to have been made in the twelfth century, under the Sung dynasty—in the Yen-kuo period, under the Monco Emperor—in the Ming period, between 1368 and 1469. But, except through the descriptions of Chinese historians, little is known to us of porcelains older than the latter part of the fourteenth century; and the vases which have come down to us from the Ming era are, for the most part, coarsely and clumsily executed. The manufacture of Chinese porcelain reached its highest development in the period called the T'ing-hua (from 1465 to 1487); but it had made great progress between 1426 and 1435, in the S'ien-te period. Nevertheless, the art of using cobalt-lenses manganese for blue decoration belongs to the much later T'eng-te period (1566-1581). Compared with the T'ing-hua porcelains the "peacock-blue vase" is modern enough—although, if authentic, it must have the responsibility of at least one hundred and forty-four years, as it belongs to the K'ang-hu period, which began in 1662 and ended in 1722. The K'ang-hu period was famous for the work of Ts'ien-kuo-sien, an artist who was popularly believed to have been inspired by the genius who presides over porcelain manufacture, and his vases are very famous. They are classed as Che-pao-lou, or "Surpont-green"; Chen-hu-pao, or "Bell-yellow"; Ki-kuo, or "Beautifullazur"; and Ho-kuo-pao, or "Yellow-skinned." The red and violet vases were also deemed very precious—though less so than the above. In those days, and even in this country where the value of money is so enormous, a Chinese artist obtained as much as a thousand taels, or even for one small vase. After his death, the value of decorated m'ao's work steadily increased; and it is quite probable that Mr. Meng-hu's vase was obtained in a figure which, however large the idea of values, must have been considered cheap by the Chinese possessors. The Chinese, indeed, are even fonder of such antiquities than the average Occidental amateur; and one of the industries in which they excel today is the counterfeiting of antiques. Men have actually obtained among them as counterfeits a reputation equal to that of the most consummate artists; and T'eh-chien-shien in the S'ien-te period sold in imitation of an ancient porcelain (red) for a sum equal to our money to \$1,700, and probably far exceeding the price paid to the maker of the copied article. Every genuine vase bears inscriptions of signs indicating its date and origin, but these are so difficultly read by sharp critics that none but masters experts can feel secure in purchasing an original.—*N. O. Times-Democrat.*

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